

## NEW TELEPHONE FRANCHISE GOES BY THE BOARD

### House Takes Up Standard Bill From the Table and Beats It on the Vote.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

Because the clerk did not have his minutes ready, the House was nearly half an hour late in getting itself called to order yesterday morning. And this was the morning of the fifty-sixth day of the reading of the minutes in Hawaiian was dispensed with, however, and that saved a little time. Then the message from the Governor approving the County Bill was read and translated.

A communication came down from Secretary Carter stating that the Governor had signed numerous bills, among them the new jury bill. This invalidates the juries drawn for the May term.

The Committee on Health submitted a report on the bill to take away from the Board of Health its power to direct the disposition of the dead, showing that such action would imperil this cosmopolitan community.

This was not a report, really, because it was only signed by a minority of the committee, and it was rejected after some aimless discussion, leaving the bill still in the hands of the committee.

#### FEAT IN ANATOMY.

Then the House was going on pleasantly enough with the reading of the reports of special committees, when Chairman Andrade handed up a lot from the Judiciary Committee, whereupon Aylett moved that the House take up the order of the day. Andrade protested, and Harris and Vida, after which Aylett's motion was voted down, and the reading of committee reports went on. But there was bound to be trouble. There always is trouble when get measures go up against Andrade's committee. It came on the bill to control the operation of foreign corporations within the Territory, a measure of large importance, upon which Andrade's committee made a favorable report. Kalama moved the adoption of the report, and there was some talk to the effect that members did not have copies of the bill, whereupon Kalama came up with the usual motion to table the report to be considered with the bill. "All the members have not got copies of this bill," he said, "and should have them if they are to act with knowledge. I move that this report be tabled to be considered with the bill. I don't want to have any bill shoved down my throat unless it is brought before my face!"

#### ANDRADE WARMS UP.

And there was not even a pause for the contemplation of this difficult anatomical feat. Kalama said, "You are likely to have some shovels down your throat. I second the motion to adopt."

"Not yet I ain't," yelled Kūmalae. "Mr. Speaker," said Andrade, with some heat, "I object to this line of action at this late day. It has come to me so that all a member has to do to get a bill indefinitely postponed is to move that a report of the Judiciary Committee be laid on the table. It is an insult to that committee, which works at least as hard as any other in this House. It is an insult, I say, and protest."

"I would say to the chairman of committees," said the Speaker, "that these exhibitions of temper will not help him in the matter of their treatment at the hands of the House. On the contrary, displays of anger will be calculated to secure the defeat of their bills." And then he put the motion to adopt the committee's report, and it was adopted, and the reading of the House went on smoothly till the noon recess. And it was all the consideration of the report of the standing committees.

At the opening of the afternoon session a letter was read from the United States Department of the Interior, stating that the Hawaiian Islands were to be placed under the control of the United States.

The House then took up the bill to amend the act relating to the appointment of a Fish Commissioner, which was passed by the following vote:—

Yea, 10; Nay, 10. The bill was then passed by the following vote:—

Yea, 10; Nay, 10. The bill was then passed by the following vote:—

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expending the fire claims million at 2 p. m. This committee consists of Harris, Vida, and Purdy. Harris asked the clerk to telephone and make the appointment for 3 o'clock, and then presented a number of reports from the finance committee. The first of these was against the Brown bill to make a trusteeship of the "Chinese Fund," and this was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the Crabbe liquor license bill, amending it so as to limit the issuance of liquor licenses to citizens, or to corporations having citizens in the majority of their stock holdings. The bill was further amended to cut the license fee from \$750 to \$500, and to provide that no saloon shall be located within three hundred feet of a school or church. The report was adopted.

Euphene tried to get in a report on a resolution appropriating money, but was shut out by a ruling of the Speaker to the effect that hereafter all such matters would go over without reading until the appropriation bills came to be considered—and that, it is probable, will not be at this session. "These things only take up the time of the House," said Becker.

#### MEMBERS CALLED TO ORDER.

The House went on the regular order, and Harris tried to get Senate Bill 23, which is the loan bill, taken up. There was a wrangle, whereupon the Speaker said, "If the members do not take up the bill, I will have to call the roll." Then the bill passed the second reading, and was made the special order for today. Taking the calendar in order, the House went into committee of the whole, with Greenwell in the chair, on the second reading of House Bill 12. The bill is amendatory of the laws governing the segregation of lepers, and was introduced by Kaniho, who defended the measure. It developed in the discussion, however, that the bill was directly in conflict with the provisions of the Paale bill, passed on Wednesday. Nevertheless, after the members had had some fun with their chairman, they passed it to second reading.

The committee rose and reported accordingly, but almost at once the House went into committee of the whole again, Jaeger in the chair this time, on the second reading of House bills 61 and 35. Bill 61 prohibits the storage of lumber, coal or firewood within the fire limits of Honolulu, and was passed. Bill 35 defines the fire limits, and that also was passed. Then the committee arose and reported accordingly.

The regular order was taken up, being the advancement of Senate bills to second reading. In the course of this the bill to prevent the destruction of food fishes was killed.

#### AS TO LOBSTERS.

Then an attempt was made to kill the bill providing for the appointment of a Fish Commissioner, likewise, and Knudsen made a speech in which he said that to kill this bill would be a step backward. "Why," he said, "I was in Massachusetts at a time when you could not get a lobster. They appointed a Fish Commissioner, and now the whole state is full of lobsters."

That lobster argument saved the bill, and Andrade tried to get the bill to preserve food fishes reconsidered on the same ground, but failed.

The reading of bills went on until nine o'clock, when the House adjourned.

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## DEATH OF W. W. DIMOND AFTER WEEKS OF ILLNESS



(Photo by Davey.)

#### THE LATE W. W. DIMOND.

### Passed Away Early Last Evening—Facts of His Career—Body to Be Cremated.

William W. Dimond died last evening at 7:15 o'clock at his residence, corner of Alexander and Dole streets, Punahou, after an illness of five weeks. Death came while Mr. Dimond was unconscious and while the members of his family and near relatives were gathered near his bedside. The end was not unexpected even during the past week, but for the last two days the patient had lain in a semi-unconscious condition, and yesterday forenoon it was seen that the crisis had come and that his long fight for life was a fruitless one. Dr. Hoffman, consulting physician with Dr. Wood, was of the opinion at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Mr. Dimond was close to death and that he would never rally.

W. W. Dimond was born in Honolulu on August 3, 1862, and was, therefore, in his forty-first year. He was the son of the late General W. H. Dimond, a kamaaina of the Hawaiian Islands, and of Eleanor Waterhouse, who was the sister of Henry Waterhouse. General Dimond was also a Honolulu. During the Civil War he went to the United States, entered the Union army and rose to a field officer's rank. He was afterwards General in the California National Guard. He died in New York in 1896.

W. W. Dimond had a brother, Henry W. Dimond, better known as "Harry" Dimond, of San Francisco; E. R. Dimond, of Williams, Dimond & Co., of San Francisco, was a half brother, and Mrs. Joseph Sadoc Tobin and Mrs. Jarboe of San Francisco, were his half-sisters. Mrs. Stangenwald, sister of General Dimond, was with her nephew yesterday. He also had an uncle, Edwin H. Dimond, living here.

Mr. Dimond attended Punahou college and afterwards completed his education at Cedar Rapids, Michigan, where he also engaged in business. On his return to Honolulu he was placed in charge of the crockery department of the old J. T. Waterhouse Co. After the death of Mr. Waterhouse he branched off into the crockery business for himself, opening a store on Fort street, where the Honolulu Drug Company is now located, afterwards removing to the von Holt block. He was one of the most energetic merchants and public-spirited citizens in the city. During the past three years he has participated in many of the movements where the business community felt itself called upon to assist in measures suggested by the Hawaiian Government when it was in need of financial aid. The outcome of this constant gathering of the business men was the launching of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Dimond being one of its organizers and he was, at his death, president. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was not a member of any secret order although he belonged to the Legion of Honor by heredity.

The deceased was married twice and has two children. Lucy, now 11 years of age, by his first marriage, and Wm. H. Dimond, aged two years, by his second marriage. He was married in November, 1886, to a Miss Higley of Michigan. On November 9, 1900, he was married to Miss Emma Berndt of Honolulu, who survives him.

It is too early to say what disposition will be made of the Dimond business. Probably Nathan Dohrmann & Co. of San Francisco, who are largely concerned in it, will decide as to the future management. Besides his commercial interests Mr. Dimond owned a large ranch out towards Koko Head, and had other investments.

The body of Mr. Dimond will be cremated. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow from the residence.

Bill 14, which is a license bill, was passed to second reading and placed on the special order for today. A number of bills were read and referred, among them the bill to amend the act relating to the appointment of a Fish Commissioner. The bill was then passed by the following vote:—

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## RUSSIA MAKES A MOVE TO GET ALL MANCHURIA

### Says She Will Not Evacuate the Province Unless China Cedes It to Her.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PEKING, April 23.—Russia demands that China shall practically cede Manchuria to her; otherwise she will not evacuate it.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—Three Japanese warships have been ordered to Newchwang, Manchuria. Japan is excited and combative over Russia's demand for Manchuria and thinks that it will have the support, in any contingency which may arise, of England and America.

## TYNER REMOVED AND HIS WIFE IMPLICATED

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Assistant Postmaster General Tyner has been removed summarily, owing to the postal scandal. His wife abstracted official papers from the office safe but the Government has recovered them.

Judge James N. Tyner has spent thirty years in the service of the postoffice department and until the recent scandals was regarded as one of the best men in the service. He has been considered a leading authority on all postal questions although he is now over seventy-five years of age. He was at one time a member of Congress.

At the time of the expose of the turf swindling concerns it became quickly noised about that Tyner had assisted to cover up their frauds and through the employment of men who were willing to act in such cases as counsel for the postoffice department levied blackmail on fraudulent concerns, which operated through the mails. At least this is what is charged against him. When the charges became public in March Tyner forwarded his resignation to the Department "to take effect on the appointment of his successor." He said that ill health and the infirmities of advanced age were the reasons for the resignation. Now the Department has refused to accept a resignation and has removed the aged man summarily from the department.

It is alleged that there was a powerful "promotion syndicate" in the Department and that the many clerks all over the union who have bettered their positions during the past few years have had to dig deep for some member of the "ring" before they could hope for promotion. It is alleged that this "pay-or-price merit system" was operated from Washington and that Geo. W. Beavers, a man who at times acted as First Assistant Postmaster General, was the acting manager of the fraud. He resigned under pressure a few weeks ago.

In addition to the salary frauds, the turf swindling frauds, and many frauds having to do with the illegal use of the mails it is charged that the booblers made fortunes out of the letting of railway mail contracts.

## ILLINOIS STATESMEN MAKE A ROUGH HOUSE

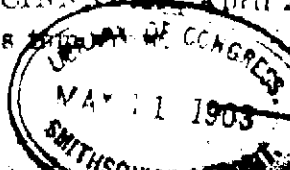
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.—There was serious disorder in the lower House of the Legislature today, ending in a general fist fight, in the midst of which the Speaker ordered an adjournment and left the chair. A temporary speaker was at once chosen and the session went on. The fight is over the bill to secure the municipal ownership of railways.

## Five Typhoid Casts.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 23.—There are five new cases of typhoid today.

## Roosevelt Goes East.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—President Roosevelt starts for St. Louis today.





# OF THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC ASIDE

## Tables the Franchise Measure On a Close Vote Without Debate.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With a suddenness which surprised most of the opposition, and perhaps was not without its astonishing effects on the majority itself, the House yesterday tabled the bill granting a franchise to the Hawaiian Electric Company. The motion to table came from a Home Ruler, Damien, and was seconded with promptitude by Long and carried by fourteen to twelve, in a rush. There were some hot words interchanged, but nothing like a personal collision came, though feeling was high.

The action on the franchise was the incident of the day. At the night session the bill making possible garnishee of salaries of public officials was passed. The Paele bill for the reorganization of the Board of Health was passed to third reading, without going to a committee, as its backers seemed to fear an adverse report, and the Pahoa water purchase bill took the same course, to escape falling into the hands of Harris, who had indicated that he would have some questions to ask. The engineers bill was killed during the day. The general work of the House was advanced materially.

The Senate all but cleaned the desk before adjournment last evening. The electrical inspector bill was still under consideration when the adjournment was taken. It has been the intention to consider the salary bill in night session but this was abandoned.

In the morning a lively discussion over the Long city bill resulted in its passage by such a vote, as to indicate that it will pass third reading without difficulty. The insurance bill passed third reading and the Kauai railroad bill passed second reading.

Governor Dole is preparing a lengthy message on the county bill which may be sent to the Legislature today. He intends to sign the bill and recommend that amendments be made to cover errors discovered by him.

### IN THE HOUSE.

The Superintendent of Public Works reported to the House the claim of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company for \$900 overcharge for pilotage. The overcharge alleged was caused by the fact that the ships were charged as cargo steamers, instead of mail ships.

In response to a resolution, the House was informed from the same office that the rule of the Department was that none but citizen labor be employed on public works, but that in instances where the same was not obtainable aliens could be employed. The statement of money paid shows that in the Kona district, while citizen labor received \$8,883.80 Asiatics received \$9,335.25.

### LOAN BILL ADVANCED.

The Senate reported the passage of many bills, which the House took up at once, passing them on first reading. The loan bill, the public administrator bill, with many amendments.

The Miscellaneous Affairs Committee reported favorably the smoke nuisance bill; against immoral and lewd practices, and the Senate bill relating to the quarantine of animals. The Kupihua "Band at Kalih Camp" resolution was favored with an amendment that the Governor fix the day and hour, which was adopted. The Nakaleka resolution against Hitchcock as Deputy Sheriff of Molokai was returned with the remark that the matter was entirely one in the purview of the Sheriff, which was taken as the view of the House.

The Public Expenditures Committee reported in favor of paying \$500 for the Kamalo wharf; \$1,200 for district magistrates at Hanalei, Koloa and Kawaihau; Kanai; \$1,900 for a road between Maui and Kalapana; \$1,200 for wharf at Lahaina.

### PROTECTION FOR HORTICULTURE.

The Committee on Agriculture made a long report on the Senate bill to provide for a plant quarantine. This report substitutes for the original Izenberg bill the measure providing for a board of five Commissioners of Agriculture, of which the Superintendent of Public Works is a member. There is provided a Superintendent of Forestry and a Superintendent of Entomology.

### WANT FIRE CLAIMS CASE.

Vida presented the following, which was adopted: "Whereas, The Congress of the United States has provided for the payment of the sum of one million dollars to the sufferers by fire caused by the action of the Board of Health in suppression of bubonic plague, and "Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury has sent an agent to Honolulu with the money for the purpose of disbursing the same and relieving those who lost their money and property, and no good reason existing for the delay in the disbursing this money sent as a relief fund to the sufferers by fire; be it "Resolved, That this House forward a request by telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting him to immediately disburse the million dollars without waiting for the sale of the bonds."

The committee appointed by Vice Speaker Knudsen, on motion of Mr. Keilinoi, was Messrs. Vida, Purdy and Harris.

### FOR THE JOURNAL.

Speaker Beckley brought before the House upon its assembling the matter of the Journal of the House. The

question was whether or not the Journal shall be typewritten or printed. It was directed by the Speaker that the clerk ascertain the cost of typewriting and of printing and report to the House as soon as possible.

### ENGINEERS' BILL TABLED.

Business was resumed with the reading of the engineers' bill in Hawaiian, just where it was dropped the previous evening. Kanlio insisted upon the translation, and it was made.

Kanlio renewed his motion that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He said that the sugar industry would suffer, and that the Legislature should conserve, and not attack that interest. The previous question was ordered, and the vote came on the motion to indefinitely postpone, which carried by a rising vote of 18 to 9.

### CHINESE FUND BILL.

House Bill No. 121, that providing for the disposition of the "Chinese Fund," was then taken up on third reading. The measure passed with 23 ayes and 1 no, Lewis.

Senate Bill No. 32, to provide for the appointment of a commission to compile the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, was next taken up. Keilinoi asked if the clauses giving to the commission the right to change or harmonize laws was not a delegation of legislative powers. Andrade explained that this was only as to reference, spelling and similar corrections, and the bill was then passed, 23 to 5.

### HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC FRANCHISE.

House Bill No. 21, the Hawaiian Electric franchise measure was taken up, the chairman of the committee proposing several amendments, among them one reducing the life of the franchise from 50 to 25 years, and others of minor importance.

Long moved amendments making it obligatory that the company shall put down conduits in the district within five years, and also limiting the charge against a customer for installation to one-half of the cost. He likewise wanted removed the qualifying clauses in connection with the payment of the percentage of receipts to the government, the entire sections relating to purchase of rights or franchises of another company, as well as the privilege of consolidation.

Damien wanted to table the bill, and Long quickly seconded. A standing vote was demanded and fourteen members voted to kill the franchise, most of them being the same men who voted to pass other similar measures. The men who stood up were not taken officially, but the following was given by several members as a correct list: Aylett, Damien, Kalii, Kalama, Kanioho, Kou, Kumalea, Kupihua, Lewis, Long, Olli, Paele, Purdy, and Pulae. The House then went into recess.

### FOR MILITIA REORGANIZATION.

The evening session opened with the favorable reporting of the Senate bill providing for the reorganization of the militia, the committee having found that it was an identical measure with the Wright bill. The House adopted the report, passing the bill second reading.

The Senate announced the passage of the measure appropriating \$5,000 for a wharf and breakwater at Kalapana. This was the first appropriation measure of the session, beyond the expense bill. The Senate agreed to the amendments to the bill affecting the employ-

The Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii promises to look like thirty cents, on January 1, 1904. If it does not it will be for the reason that the Treasurer withholds from the counties the sums appropriated for them in the Act by which they are created.

Estimates prepared by both the Auditor and the Treasurer agree that the current cash in the treasury, when the counties shall spring into existence, will be about \$625,000. This will mean that the \$720,000 appropriated can not be paid. Not only will the absence of cash prevent the placing of the cash at the disposition of the counties, but as well the Treasurer will insist upon keeping in the vaults a sum sufficient to meet demands upon the Territorial funds. Much consideration has already been given to the amounts which will be paid to the several counties. The Treasurer has not reached any conclusion in the matter as yet, though he said recently that he would not be surprised if he should be compelled to pay over only about 20 per cent of the sums appropriated by the Legislature. The counties were provided by the enabling act with what was estimated as their expenses for the first year of their experience. The appropriations were: Oahu, \$520,000; Kauai, \$45,000; Maui, \$60,000; East Hawaii, \$55,000; West Hawaii, \$45,000. While these sums are purely estimates they will cover the largest amounts to be paid out as salaries, though no estimates of clerk hire are possible.

The probable cash on hand is arrived at by taking under consideration the following figures: March 31, 1903, cash \$197,906.01; probable receipts to Dec. 31, \$2,083,437.52 or a total of cash in the Treasury by that date of \$2,281,343.53. The average monthly expenditure for this year has been above \$183,000, which would place the cash balance at the commencement of next year at \$630,000.

These figures do not contemplate any expenditures like \$150,000 for Pahoa water, or purchase of Pahoa system, nor any elaborate investment. They are based on the mild form of improvements which has been the rule so far during the now closing period.

The outlook is not so black, however, for there will be taxes coming in during the month of March, so that if the advances from the Territorial treasury cover the first few months expenses, the counties will come through all right.

ment of citizen labor on public works, and also announced the passage of the following bills: An act relating to the construction and operation of railways; relating to stamp duties relating to currency; to amend the act to license the retail sale of malt liquors; to amend section 11a, act 24, session laws of 1898; for the incorporation of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

### FOR OLAA RESERVATION.

The McCandless joint resolution setting aside certain Olaa lots for public purposes was announced as having passed the Senate, and on motion of Chillingworth the House adopted the resolution by 23 to 1.

The Senate bill providing for the purchase of the Pahoa water works was passed a second time under suspension of the rules, the bill thus escaping any reference to committee. It would have gone to the Finance Committee, and Harris had shown his opposition, so Kumalea took this course.

### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The Senate bill relating to negotiable instruments went to the Judiciary Committee; the Senate bill referring to liquid explosives went to the Police Committee; the Senate bill to prevent the approving of vouchers for other than proper services by public officers, to Miscellaneous Committee; the Senate bill to provide for a high school at Hilo was passed second reading under suspension of the rules; the Senate bill relating to serving of decrees went to the Judiciary Committee; the Senate bill relating to corporations organized in foreign countries and doing business here, to the same; the Senate bill relating to fire arms and explosives, to Military; Senate bill relating to exemption from taxes of the Pacific Heights road; the Senate bill to enable the police to suppress gambling and gaming passed second reading under suspension of the rules; the Senate bill making special appropriations for unpaid bills sent to Public Expenditures Committee; the Senate bill appropriating money to cover embezzlement from the road funds passed second reading.

### MANY HOUSE BILLS.

House Bill No. 188, to provide against embezzlement by public officers was passed second reading under suspension of the rules. The bill to amend section 189 of the Civil Laws was sent to the Judiciary Committee. The bill appointing a commission to investigate merchandise licenses was referred to the Finance Committee. Bill 192, regulating games of chance, went to the police committee, and other bills were referred as follows: merchandise license act, to Finance; to provide for the support of families out of the estates of deceased persons, passed second reading; to reorganize the Board of Health, passed second reading under suspension of the rules, and made the special order for today.

### TO GARNISHEE SALARIES.

The bill to amend the act governing the collection of debts from government employees was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Harris in the chair. Greenwell moved to report the bill favorably, and Kalama moved to indefinitely postpone, saying that the bill was identical with a Senate bill and he objected to the holding back of any part of any official's salary under garnishment, though many try to evade payment.

Chillingworth argued that there should be an exception made in favor of government employees. Andrade said that only 10 per cent was to be made subject to attachment, and Kumalea and Gandall favored the measure. Kanlio spoke for postponement and Aylett in support. Beckley urged the

passage of the measure in the interest of better public service, and the committee rose and reported the bill favorably, which report was adopted and the bill passed, agree 19, nocs 8.

There was a general call for committee meetings this morning from 8 to 9 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

### IN THE SENATE.

The House anti-vaccination bill was reported by the clerk and passed first reading.

Senate Bill No. 145, giving magistrates power to issue commissions to take testimony passed second reading on the adoption of the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee. Exactly the same action was taken on the Judiciary reports on House Bill 141 increasing the penalty for vagrancy from six to twelve months; Senate Bill 170, making changes in the Treasury Department to conform to the Organic Act, and No. 181, striking out the provision in the taxation laws permitting arrest for non-payment of tax. All these bills will be read a third time today.

### REPORT ON SALARIES.

Senator Dickey, as chairman of the Special Committee on Salaries, reported two bills, one for six the other for eighteen months. A provision is made in the six months appropriation bill by which the appropriations continue for two years in case the county bill does not go into effect. The eighteen months bill passed first reading.

The Senate bill regulating employment of labor on public works was returned, with an amendment providing that the eight hour rule should not apply on Saturdays or holidays. The Senate concurred in the amendment.

### LONG BILL FORCED THROUGH.

Senator Achi again presented his report on the Long bill, while Senator C. Brown read his minority report which caused so much trouble last week.

The minority said the Long bill was in conflict with both the county and municipal bills, which the Legislature had already passed. The report says: "The organization into county governments, and the work proper and necessary to carry out the provisions necessary for that purpose, it seems to me, should first be thoroughly understood and properly carried out before we undertake the forming of a municipal government for the whole of the Island of Oahu."

The act now in the hands of the Governor was drafted with that idea, and it is presumed the Legislature in passing it thought likewise, and I do not see how at this late day the Legislature should enact a law commanding the doing of an act when such act can be done in a manner that is only provided for and designated by law. There are many provisions in the act under consideration that should be eliminated."

Senator Baldwin moved to adopt the two reports with the bill. Kalanokalanui moved to adopt the majority report. Baldwin's motion was lost, 8 to 8, Achi, McCandless and Woods voting with the Home Rulers.

Senator Baldwin objected to forcing the bill on second reading, and said that a general municipal bill had already been passed. "What was good for Honolulu should be for other islands, also; and every county might just as well be a city under the same bill. He objected to the practice of amending on third reading. There had been too much blundering already in bills sent to the Governor."

Achi wanted the report adopted, so that the bill of the committee could be considered by the Senate. Dickey

(Continued on page 5.)

## BE ABLE TO MEET DEMANDS UPON IT

## ARE CHECKED BY THE ALBANIANS

## Revolutionary Malcontents Terrorize the Turkish Judges and Kill One of Them.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, April 21.—The Albanians have terrorized the judges sent out to institute the reforms pledged by The Porte to Europe. One of them, a Turkish official of high rank, has been killed. It is doubtful if the reforms can be made by civil officials owing to the hostility of the inhabitants, while military officials, even if zealous for reform, which is not the case, could hardly build up an effective system of civil administration, as required by Europe of the Ottoman government.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.—The government is discouraging emigration to America as it denudes the country of its most useful inhabitants.

The estimated population of Denmark is now 2,310,000. Emigration from Denmark has been heavy not only to the United States but also to British colonies. The number of Danes arriving in the United States for several years past is as follows: 1888, 8,362; 1889, 8,699; 1890, 9,366; 1891, 10,659; 1892, 10,593; 1893, 8,779; 1894, 5,581; 1895, 4,244; 1896, 3,167; 1897, 2,085; 1898, 1,946; 1899, 2,690; 1900, 2,926; 1901, 3,655; 1902, 5,660.

The above figures total up to more than eighty-five thousand immigrants who have found their way to the United States during the period from 1888 to 1903. During the same period many have entered Canada and so far this year more immigrants have arrived in Canadian ports and in American ports from Denmark than ever before.

PANAMA, April 21.—Government advices received here from Nicaragua are to the effect that the revolution is spreading and that the original band of 1000 men who landed at Bluefield has secured many recruits, has captured three government steamers and secured twenty-one sailing vessels.

The rebels who are fighting President Zelaya commenced their operations by capturing a government steamer on Lake Nicaragua and in steaming about the lake, capturing smaller vessels and landing parties of troops at various towns where they readily found encouragement and if they found a place that was not encouraging made the inhabitants put up money to carry on the revolution. The rebels now control a great deal of the territory around the Lake. Government sympathizers have left the district and many of them found refuge in Costa Rica where they have been held in concentration camps by the Costa Rican government.

ROME, Italy, April 21.—Signor Prinetti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, has resigned.

Some time ago Signor Prinetti was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, being unable to speak, and having his whole right side paralyzed. His illness came at an inopportune time for Italy for she was then in the throes of the Venezuelan controversy and Signor Prinetti's resignation now is probably due to the fact that Italy needs a well and strong hand to handle her foreign affairs during the Balkan crisis in which she is much interested.

PEORIA, Ill., April 21.—In the municipal election today the Republican majority was 2000. At the last municipal election Peoria went Democratic.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 21.—The Democrats carried this city today for the first time in eighteen years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—A number of officers are being courtmartialled in Alaska on charges of selling the supplies sent to them for the troops stationed there and pocketing the cash. Stories of these breaches of duty first appeared in the newspapers and the department has followed the matter up by bringing the officers accused before a court-martial for trial.

PENSACOLA, April 21.—The United States battleship Iowa was disabled here today by the bursting of a steam pipe and an accident to the steering gear.

LA CROSSE, April 21.—In a department store fire here a loss of half a million dollars was incurred.

KANSAS CITY, April 21.—Five persons were killed today in a railway accident at Everton.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, April 21.—Five privates have been sentenced to death on the charge of rioting.

SALONICA, April 21.—Thirty insurgents were killed in an attack of Government troops. The growing spirit of rebellion has resulted in a call for more troops.

ROME, Italy, April 21.—King Victor Emmanuel today granted a reception to General Leonard Wood, who is on his way to the Philippines. Wood was received with marked favor.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 21.—A bloody battle took place here today, the Government troops making an unsuccessful assault upon the city. Over 1,000 killed and wounded were left upon the field.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—William J. Bryan, in the course of a speech delivered at a Democratic banquet, gave full sway to his bitter feelings against his opponents in the party. He flayed ex-President Cleveland in scorching terms, charging him with being a traitor to the true principles of Democracy.



# CONGRESS WILL FIX DISTRICTS

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## Legislature Puts By the Big Task.

GROUP 11.2014



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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
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Payable in Advance.  
A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24

SUMMER IN THE TROPICS.

Nothing is more difficult than to convince a northern tourist that the summer is a good time in which to visit the trade wind tropics. He argues that the winters are warm the summers must be intolerable; and so he stays north where—save on the immediate shores of the Pacific coast—the heat is more humid, of a greater maximum intensity and the weather more changeable and therefore more threatening to the health than is over the ocean in tropical resorts situated like Hawaii.

Elsewhere in these columns the Advertiser presents the footings of the tables of Honolulu temperature for 1902, showing a maximum of 90 degrees for the year, a minimum of 62 and an average of 73.7. The highest temperature found in June, at 1 p. m., is 89; for two days in July, 90 for one day in August, 87 for one day. The average at the hottest part of the day and a warm part of the day is about 85, but with temperate mornings and evenings and cool nights. Usually a trade wind is blowing and this agreeably modifies the solar heat. If one dresses for warm weather he can keep far more comfortable during the summer in Hawaii than he can anywhere in the East; and be much less in peril from fluctuations of the weather.

The highest charm of life in the tropics can never be experienced save in summer. Warm as it is here in the winter months as compared with any other part of the Union, the people accept winter fashions. They hibernate in town; they go more rarely to the mountains and the beach; excursions and jaunts are less frequent; there is comparatively little of out-of-door life; even the dress of the people takes on a northern hue; and most of the indigenous fruits of the tropics are not to be had. Summer brings the mango, the papaya, the avocado pear, the custard apple, the breadfruit and the water lemon and perfects the pineapple and the orange. Summer brings out the tropical costumes, the vacation at the seashore or the lochs, the yachting, the trips into the mountains, the wide-open homes, all that is most delightful in the social life of the island group. The weather becomes of the picnic sort, less liable to rain.

Not that the winters are unpleasant. To the northern man, to whom winter at home means keen physical discomfort, a place where the grass and trees are green all winter and children in their cotton clothes go barefooted down the "shady road" is most enjoyable. Nobody regrets a winter in Hawaii. But the point we wish to make is that Hawaii is an all-the-year-round resort, its winters being pleasanter than those of any other part of the United States and its summers pleasanter than its winters. It would be a mistake to advertise it as a place where one can stay with satisfaction only during a period of four months; for that would be doing injustice to eight other months, each of which has its peculiar claim upon the sensibilities.

OPPOSING THE SMALL FARMER.

It pleases the afternoon press to sneer at the efforts to bring into this Territory more American farmers. Naturally these papers do not attempt to argue the case, because the facts and the logic are against them. No one can deny that the small farmer is a success in this Territory. The white man has shown that he can profitably raise sisal, pineapples, bananas, dairy products, honey, hogs and poultry; and the Chinaman has proved his ability to make a profit on rice, bananas, vegetables, certain fruit, taro, hogs and ducks. Other products like vanilla, tobacco, coconuts and Manila hemp are possible. Having admitted the truth of all this as any candid critic must, and conceding that there are great areas of vacant land waiting to be settled and that the Territory cannot be Americanized unless Americans do it, and that there are not enough here now for the purpose, what possible grounds are left for any reputable paper, assuming to stand for the development of this Territory along "traditional American lines," to oppose the introduction of the small farmer?

It is not for the Advertiser to characterize the motives of its contemporaries; but they are certainly, whatever they are, adverse to the interests of the Territory as those interests are seen by the President of the United States, the Governor and Legislature, by the practical working farmers and by every man who can look an inch beyond his nose. Eventually, despite a faubus press and a knifing Land Commissioner, the small farmers will come as they have to every other State and Territory; whereupon, no doubt, our contemporaries will claim to have cleared the way for them and to be entitled to subscriptions as a reward.

Nothing that can be said editorially will add force to the appeal of Alice F. Beard on behalf of the Kona Orphanage. It is printed elsewhere in this impression. Readers of the Advertiser ought not to skip it, for it is a story full of unconscious pathos and self-sacrifice and one that impels conscience both in the writer and the school.

If the Legislature is going to threaten charges against its own integrity, we suggest that it start with the query: "What if any percentage has been paid for public printing during this session, who paid it and who got the money?" That might be a fruitful field of inquiry.

UNDER THE PAUOA WATER GRAB BILL, EACH 1,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER WILL COST \$36.71 OR \$13,400 PER ANNUM. THE AMOUNT CAN BE PUMPED FOR \$3 OR \$4.75 PER ANNUM.

The strongest reason given by those who want the public to pay \$100 for certain water in Pauoa, is that although the price may be high, the cost of pumping which must be done to make the same amount of water available, will, in the long run, make the Pauoa proposition a bad one.

The only trouble with this proposition is that it is at rank variance with the facts.

It will be necessary to borrow the money with which to buy the Pauoa water. If it is not borrowed, but taken out of current receipts, then the money will have to be borrowed with which to do other things which would have been paid for by such current funds, for there is not near enough money for all the items named in the appropriation bill. In any event the treasury will have to pay interest on \$150,000, which it would not otherwise have to pay. At six per cent this would amount to \$9,000 per annum.

In addition to this the official statistics show that the cost of the present gravity water system is \$2.74 per million gallons. The Pauoa water would probably cost more, but we will call the rate the same.

Admitting that the Pauoa now averages 1,000,000 gallons a day, although the evidence is overwhelming that this is too much, and this additional cost will amount to \$1100, which is very low for cleaning, repairs and administration.

The bill provides for the purchase of a reservoir site at \$5,000. The interest on this will amount, at six per cent, to \$300 per annum.

The development, reservoir and pipe to connect it with the city system, will cost not less than \$100,000. To be conservative, call it one-half of this, or \$50,000. The interest on this sum at six per cent will be \$3,000 per annum.

As against this there is the alleged high cost of pumping. The official figures are that pumping costs \$12 a million gallons. For the elevation pumped, this is much higher than the cost to plantations, and it can be reduced, but taking it as a basis, and the cost per annum of pumping 1,000,000 gallons per day would be \$4,740.

To summarize the foregoing, we have:

**COST OF PAUOA PLANT.**

Buying out owners	\$150,000.00
Buying reservoir site	\$5,000.00
Development, reservoir and pipe	\$50,000.00
Total	\$205,000.00
Annual Operating Expense—	
Interest on purchase price	\$9,000.00
Interest on reservoir site	\$300.00
Interest on cost of development, reservoir and pipe	\$3,000.00
Expenses of administration, cleaning and repairing	\$1,000.00
Total annual cost of Pauoa water	\$12,400.00
Total annual cost of pumping	\$4,740.00
Excess of annual cost of Pauoa water over cost of pumping	\$7,660.00

Or in other terms, pumping 1,000,000 gallons a day will cost \$12 a day. Getting 1,000,000 gallons a day from Pauoa, under this bill will cost \$36.71 per day.

Allah is great, and Mahomet is his prophet, but the ways of the Pauoa water financier are past finding out!

THE LATE W. W. DIMOND.

It was J. B. Atherton a few days ago it is W. W. Dimond now. One was almost the Mentor of the business community, the other was one of the most useful and promising of the younger members. But upon both the fatal blow fell equally, and each has gone to the undiscovered country, not to pass, this way again.

Wm. W. Dimond, for his diligence in business, his genial and affable ways, his zeal for the best interests of Honolulu, his absorption in public affairs that affected commercial interests, will long be remembered with liking and respect. During his illness, while delirious the inner workings of the man's mind and heart were laid bare. He talked incessantly, spurred on by the fever in his veins and it was seen that but two things weighed upon him—his business and the general good of Honolulu. Now he was conducting the affairs of his store; anon he was debating them in the Merchants' Association; never did he utter anything in delirium which revealed him in any other aspect than the one which the public knew—a good and active man of affairs.

He can ill be spared. His place cannot readily be filled. But his example lives after him and will be an inspiration to civic duty.

LOCAL LAND POLICY.

It is the duty of the Territorial officials, if they really want to preserve their control of the public lands, to assist the small farmer movement by every means in their power. The legislature has done something to help but the Land Department is proving a hindrance rather than an aid to the proper settlement of the soil. According to the Hilo Herald it has turned large tracts of Oahu land over to Settlement Associations, not three per cent of the members of which fulfill their agreements to cultivate. As fast as new land is surveyed or comes out of lease, the Department suggests its bestowal upon other speculators. But when a small farmer, who wants to add himself, his family and his savings to the resources of the country, writes the Land Department for information, he gets an answer which conceals every truth about the crops that pay and tells the farmer about some one crop that has long ago failed for want of a fair market price. If the answer is not intended to be discouraging, it is well fitted to accomplish that object. In point of fact, every practical small farmer in the Territory is doing well and the outlook for sisal and pineapple farmers is of the best; indeed the conditions are such as to warrant earnest effort to get other farmers here.

It was hoped that the threat of the Senatorial Commission to work for the transfer of land control from the Territory to the Federal government, would stir our land administrators up and make them alive to the need and opportunity of immigration. But it hasn't. Scores of farmers are writing the Department for information and they get nothing that induces them to come and much that induces them to stay away. This kind of thing can't go on forever; Congress will hear of it sooner or later and there will be a sudden revolution in our land matters.

It appears that the circular which Land Commissioner Boyd is sending to mainland farmers who write him asking what the prospects are now in Hawaii for making a living on the soil, was written by his predecessor, J. F. Brown, in 1888 when the coffee boom was at its height. This circular infatuated with a time or two added saying the coffee farmers are not making expenses, is now going abroad signed by Boyd. Since it was written our agricultural conditions have wholly changed, and crops are being raised which put coffee out of the running. Yet Mr. Boyd says nothing about these to inquiring farmers and leaves them to infer that the only possible crop here, except sugar, is one that does not pay. No wonder the agitation among mainland farmers over Hawaii has come to nothing in the way of immigration.

TOBACCO AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

The St. Louis World's Fair will make a departure from the ordinary way of exhibiting tobacco and give opportunity for any one in Hawaii interested in the subject, to study the industry at first hand. The Fair's authorities will make the most complete exposition of all the phases of the weed and its manufactured forms ever presented to the public. The exhibit will embrace every item connected with tobacco; beginning with the seed and carrying it through the plant bed, the transplanting, the field culture and growth, the cutting or stripping, transporting to curing barns, the curing processes of all the types, the transportation to leaf warehouses, the sorting of leaf, and on to the factory, thence through its various preparatory forms into the finished product. Much in the way of machinery will find a place to illustrate processes, including cigarette machines, American and foreign, cigars, and a full illustration of the plant from the field to the finished product.

The plans for this "universal" tobacco exhibit cover a space 2200 feet, with a 20-foot aisle on each of the long sides of the parallelogram, and bisected by a 10-foot cross aisle. There is some friendly rivalry as to which of the states shall have the honor of presenting a suitable design for this distinctive feature. Kentucky leads the Union with an annual production of more than 314,000,000 pounds of leaf; North Carolina comes next with more than 127,000,000 pounds; then Virginia with more than 122,000,000 pounds; Ohio with more than 65,000,000 pounds; Tennessee with 49,000,000 pounds; Wisconsin with 45,000,000 and so on down the list. Hawaii does not yet produce any tobacco for export, although the natives raise and cure a coarse article for home consumption. The whole superstructure is to be treated with tobacco in some of its forms, and with the tobacco of the whole country to draw upon, the color effects promise to be most pleasing.

There are some twenty states engaged in tobacco culture and each of them has varieties of types incidental to soil, climate, or other condition. These types are subdivided into many "grades" or forms of commercial significance. More than a million acres are devoted to the production of eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred millions of pounds of leaf annually produced in these states. The \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 paid to the planters is but a small part of the sum realized for the manufactured product.

This central or special tobacco exhibit is not intended to replace the State collections or special manufacturers exhibits. Provision for auxiliary exhibits of all kinds is arranged for, yet it is hoped that no state with any distinctive type will be omitted from this proposed special feature. To this end correspondence with the Chief of the Department of Agriculture is invited. Even though Hawaiian tobacco is a coarse article it should be represented at the fair, and its representation may lead to a definite and intelligent effort being made to produce the article on a commercial scale.

LABOR AND BEET SUGAR.

Utah is having an issue of labor in the beet sugar fields. The largest beet sugar company in that State has sent to California for Japanese field hands, whereupon white men are protesting vigorously. Touching the claim that the company cannot get white labor a correspondent of a Salt Lake paper says that the question is not one of persons but of pay. "If the Utah Beet Sugar Company would pay white men the same wages as they would get all the help they need." The answer of the manager of the company is interesting. He said: "We are compelled to resort to Japanese labor for the reason that it is absolutely impossible to get white labor at a price that will enable a farmer to raise beets. There are

and marauding the streets; for Chinamen they must get down on their knees. It has been impossible to get men for the work, and Japanese had to be imported.

"During the coming season there will be 350 of these Japanese used in Idaho and 100 in Utah. They take the work on contract, and any white man can have the contract at the same figures. The company does not hire one of them by the day. They work in gangs of twenty-five or fifty each under a boss, and they do good work. The company had to secure these Japs for the reason that the farmers would not contract to raise the beets unless the labor was supplied."

It is obvious that at the present price of sugar, beet farmers cannot pay white men's wages. They have failed in trying to do so all over the East, particularly in New York. With them it has been either a question of getting cheap labor or going out of business—and the cheap labor could not be had. Utah now faces precisely the same problem; and so does California, though in a less degree owing to the number of crops per annum the California climate will permit.

Here is where the exclusion law and the proposed restriction of Japanese immigration to the mainland, does Hawaii some good. Obviously if the mainland cannot get a large amount of cheap labor and it can't and won't it will never be a serious competitor of the cane-producing regions. It seems as if eventually the beet industry must subside in the United States.

One representative is stated to have received \$50, "on account," for influence on the liquor bill. It was a case of changing the license district limits, and \$200 is the reported price for the desired change. On request \$50 was put up account, according to the story told by one interested—Star.

The man named as having been solicited for a bribe of \$200 by a member of the Legislature is connected with the Occidental Hotel. One of the street rumors is that he yielded to the extent of \$50. The Advertiser sent a reporter to inquire of him and he declined to answer leading questions saying he was "too ashamed of his part in the matter to say anything about it. If the story of the street is true, the Legislature or the Grand Jury or both ought to get at the facts. If not, the accused legislator should have his name cleared. As the Star says, accusations of bribe-taking and bribe-getting are very vile and there are circumstances of legislation that give color to them."

Having got the assessed valuation of the United States down to about \$25,000,000,000, the Star concludes that the bill of eight hundred billions are entirely feasible. It is a pity that Tom Reed, who boasted a few years ago that this was a "billion dollar country," could not have lived to see it in debt for eight hundred billions. However, it is easy to add ciphers to estimates, though fortunately one does not have to pay interest on them.

**BEER MEN MAY WAIT**

**Prospect That a Number Will Fail.**

Of the many applicants for beer licenses it now appears that at the very least one-half may have to content themselves with waiting for the issuance. That not above 50 per cent of the men who have listed their names will secure the coveted permission to sell beer is indicated by the thoroughness with which the officials charged with the duty of inspecting and passing upon the applicants and places, are doing their work.

Treasurer Kepoikai and Sheriff Brown spent yesterday afternoon in going about Honolulu and looking over the several places named in applications. They visited Kakaako and went into the Kalia district and gave attention particularly to the vicinity in which the applicants have chosen to plant their places. When the two parties company it was with the determination on the part of the Treasurer to make haste slowly. There will be a series of investigations of the persons who have made the applications, so as to determine the quality of the character of each, and until this has been done, there will be no money accepted for licenses.

On one point Treasurer Kepoikai has decided views. He believes that licenses should issue only where there appears a necessity for the saloon, and the habit of having a nest of the beer selling places around one corner, or in one block of buildings is deemed a poor one. He said: "I do not approve of clusters of saloons. If there is a demand for several saloons in a certain district, then they may be licensed, but I take it that the intention was to provide places where the people who want liquor will be given the opportunity to get it, not that there must be a long list of places where it is sold in one vicinity. There will be a great deal of attention paid to surrounding, and as well, I will have to have some assurance of the character of the man who makes application, so as to know what he will be able to do in the way of keeping a respectable place."

It has been rumored that the Orpheum theater was to be abandoned and the place taken over for a beer garden. The man whose name has been used in connection with the scheme said last evening that he had once said as to the probability of securing the Orpheum, but the fact that the bill, as passed, makes a limit of distance from schools and churches, puts the Orpheum out of the question, as the church right across the street would be a bar.

A BET OF POWELL'S STEAM plow machinery consists of a pair of 14 horse traction engines, a heavy plow, heavy and medium sized harrow.

The plant is to be used for salt marsh in California, and will fetch the work in June as a whole for half its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS, 230 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Three Porto Ricans were arrested last night for vagrancy and one for soliciting.

The police gathered in eleven men, alleged to be gamblers, in Pauoa late last night.

The Gaily called for Yokohama at 3 p. m. and the Doric for San Francisco at midnight last night.

News was received yesterday of the death in Hamburg, Germany, of Mrs. Adele Constance Kross, mother of E. O. Kross of this city.

A big shark caught at Nawiliwili, Kauai, contained the arm of a man, presumably a Japanese who disappeared some time previous.

The Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments in the case of McBryde Estate vs. Gay & Robinson, and Ah Hing vs. Ah On. The last named case is a suit for damages against the police for false arrest.

Charles Cuttriss, electrical engineer for the Commercial Cable Co., who is a passenger for Manila on the Gaelic, said yesterday that a message would be sent to President Roosevelt from Manila over the cable on July 4th.

The report of Secretary Cooper of executive proceedings for the two years ending January 1st, 1903, was distributed to the Legislature yesterday. It contains a record of all executive actions, proclamations, messages, and official calls made upon the Governor. It also has a record of all deeds signed by the Governor.

The temperature tables of 1902, made up from the observations of Wm. H. Castle, have just been issued from the press, and are being distributed by L. P. Tenney. They show a maximum heat of 90 degrees and a minimum of 62, making an average of 73.7. The rainfall for 1902 is gauged at Mr. Castle's place, has averaged 23.1 inches; the maximum being 48.5 and the minimum being 14.4.

A. R. Rowat, who has been sick the past week with dengue fever, is up and around and able to attend to business.

Mrs. Maria Love, wife of James R. Love, formerly of Honolulu, died in Japan April 9th according to a letter received yesterday by Detective Kaapa.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Society will hold a meeting on Saturday at 7:15 p. m. at Waihawa school house, to precede the meeting of the Farmers' Institute.

Judge Estee was engaged yesterday in hearing the bankruptcy case of Tam Pong. Tam Pong resists the attempt to place him in bankruptcy, and claims exemption as a tiller of the soil.

Judge Robinson yesterday approved the report of Commissioner Whiting in the case of Harriet Bailey et al. vs. Elizabeth Cunningham et al. and ordered the property sold as recommended.

An answer has been filed by W. C. Achi to the complaints of Jacintho and Jose Furtado, in which he claims that they never paid in full for the lots sold to them, and that deeds were not given.

A private letter received here from Manila states that Collector of Customs F. A. Stratton, of San Francisco, will be a passenger on the steamer Nippon Maru, due in this port from the Orient on May 1st.

There is said to be a probability that Rear-Admiral Sterling will be here on the battleship Wisconsin, which is expected to arrive in port some time in May, and if he comes his son will accompany him as flag lieutenant.

The Supreme Court yesterday heard the cases of Henry Smith vs. Mrs. S. B. Rose et al., Territory of Hawaii vs. Dengito and C. A. Brown vs. A. W. Carter. Argument in the Brown-Carter case will continue this morning.

QUOTATION.

R. Rowat, who has been sick the week with dengue fever, is up and and able to attend to business.

Mrs. Maria Love, wife of James R. Love, formerly of Honolulu, died in an April 8th according to a letter advised yesterday by Detective Kaapa.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Society held a meeting on Saturday at 2 p. m. at Wahiawa school house, to decide the meeting of the Farmers' Institute.

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# MILLION WILL BE PAID NEXT WEEK

United States Treasury Agent, MacLennan Will Begin Paying Fire Claims on Tuesday.

One million dollars in good gold coin, being the money brought to this city by Special United States Treasury Agent MacLennan to pay the plague fire claims, will begin to go into circulation in Honolulu not later than Tuesday of next week.

This is the positive statement made by Mr. MacLennan yesterday to a special committee of the House of Representatives whom the special agent had desired to meet at his rooms in the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. MacLennan wrote a letter to the House yesterday stating that he would be glad to meet the special committee that had been appointed to confer with him as to the payment of the claims at 2 p. m. The special committee, consisting of Messrs. Harris, Chairman of the House Finance Committee, Vida and Purdy, could not meet the gentleman at the hour named, but Harris and Purdy called upon him an hour later.

It was to these gentlemen that he made the statement above given. He said, however, that he would be pleased if the claimants would agree to take bonds in part payment for their claims, pro rata, as that would enable him to make a full settlement at once, but if they would not agree to do this cash payments pro rata would be made at once, and the paying out of the money would begin not later than Tuesday of next week. If the claimants insist upon cash, the pro rata would be about \$71,235 for each \$100, the balance to be paid in bonds amounting to \$326,000. As there are some seven thousand awards, it will be seen that their pro rating will be a work of considerable time.

The reason for the statement made by Mr. MacLennan is the hope that the bonds will all be taken by next Monday. Yesterday after a conference between the various government officials an agreement was put in circulation, by which the signers, fire claimants agree to take a certain portion of bonds in lieu of cash. W. A. Whiting, attorney for the Chinese claimants, and Bishop & Co., who hold a large number of awards are at the head of this movement, and from the results obtained yesterday, there seems every promise of success. The result of the effort to place the bonds will be reported to Governor Dole on Monday, and if successful all the \$326,000 in bonds will be turned over to the respective claimants. That done there will be nothing in the way of the immediate payment of the million dollars, and Mr. MacLennan will begin his part of the work on Tuesday.

# JAP JUMPED WILDLY TO DEATH FROM STREET CAR

Last night about 8 o'clock while car 12 on the King street line was running near Robello Lane, a Japanese passenger suddenly arose from his seat and quickly made his way out to the running board. His movement was immediately noticed by conductor Green who ran forward to take hold of him. Several passengers also called out to the Jap to wait for the car to stop, but before the conductor could get to the man he had turned about and jumped off backwards. He seemed to fall hard upon the back of his head and then lay quite still. A hurry call was sent for the patrol wagon and the sufferer was taken to the Japanese Hospital on Liliha street. He was attended by Dr. Mori, who found that the skull had been fractured at the base. The police were telephoned later that he was dead. A ring upon his finger bore the name "Kozai", which is believed to be the man's name. There was nothing in his clothing to indicate his occupation.

# AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

**LONDON, England, April 23.**—The British budget presented to Parliament carries \$71,977,000. The sugar tax is not changed.

**BERLIN, Germany, April 23.**—The prospect of a German-Canadian tariff war is causing serious apprehension among the sugar interests.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 23.**—An anti-Semitic riot took place in St. Petersburg today. Twenty-five persons were killed and many injured.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, April 23.**—An explosion of an oil plant situated in the outskirts of the city killed eleven workmen and seriously injured many employees.

**WILKESBARRE, Pennsylvania, April 23.**—The labor troubles growing out of the recent lockout are gradually improving. Thirty thousand miners returned to work today.

**LONDON, England, April 23.**—A dispatch was received here today from a British soldier who was caught in a trap in the Soudan. Two hundred of the British force were killed and Colonel Plunkett and other officers of the command.

**NEW YORK, April 23.**—A dispatch was received here today from a British soldier who was caught in a trap in the Soudan. Two hundred of the British force were killed and Colonel Plunkett and other officers of the command.

# PLOT TO MURDER AGED EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

China Will Pay Boxer Indemnity in Gold. Hayti Taxes Sugar—Algerian Tribesmen Pillage a Town.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

**VIENNA, April 23.**—A Hungarian soldier has been arrested for taking part in a plot against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

**CHICAGO, April 22.**—Receivers have been appointed for the Union Traction Co., owning north Chicago and west Chicago street railways. The indebtedness is half a million dollars.

**PORT AU PRINCE, April 22.**—After two days fighting General Gill took refuge aboard the United States cruiser Atlanta.

**SHANGHAI, April 22.**—China is yielding to the powers and will pay the Boxer indemnity in gold bonds.

**PORT AU PRINCE, April 22.**—Hayti has imposed a tax of ten cents per quintal on sugar.

**TANGIER, April 22.**—Tribesmen have pillaged the town of Tequinez. Fifty were killed.

**GINNABAR, April 22.**—President Roosevelt has completed his Yellowstone trip.

**ROME, April 22.**—King Edward has sailed for Naples.

**MANILA, P. I., April 22.**—Lieutenant Sprole committed suicide here today while insane.

**PEKING, April 22.**—An Imperial edict has been issued providing for the reorganization of the financial system of the Chinese Empire and providing for the creation of government mints.

# NEW TELEPHONE FRANCHISE GOES BY THE BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

Senator Crabb moved to strike out the section relating to the telephone franchise. He contended that the water works should belong to the county, and that the construction of the organic act by the Governor that it belonged to the Territory was right but that counties and municipalities comprised the Territory. "The Organic Act," said he, "can be stretched, it can't be violated, but it can be stretched so that it will fit." He argued that if the Governor is correct, counties could not be organized.

Senator Brown quoted the Organic Act relative to Superintendent of Public Works who has control of the water works, and which is "subject to the modification of the legislature." This, he said, was evidently meant to give the legislature power to create counties. He thought the Governor was mistaken as to the county act surrendering the Territory's title to the property; that it was simply a transfer of control. The Governor had said it was only of doubtful legality, and Brown favored leaving the immense revenue from the water works to the counties.

Senator McCandless inquired what "modification" meant; Senator Brown replied that there was a conflict between this power and the section in the Organic Act which provided that the title of all property within the Territory "shall remain with the government of the Territory of Hawaii." Brown argued that the legislature was the government, and that the counties were a part of it.

Sections 4 and 5 striking out the water works and electric light plant sections in the county bill were then stricken out.

Senator Crabb objected to the change made in the Board of Public Institutions, assuming its duties January 1st instead of immediately, saying that it was the intention to have this Board assume its duties on January 1st, and that the property could be turned over to the counties on January 1st.

Senator McCandless moved to amend the Superintendent of the Board of Public Institutions, making a member of the board, and he was elected as an officer of the Board.

**APPROPRIATION SESSION.**

Senator Crabb introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Superintendent of the Board of Public Institutions from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and a salary of \$20,000 for the Honolulu pilots, and \$10,000 for the Kahului pilots. McCandless and Brown both objected to an increase, saying he favored fees for pilots and reduction of port charges.

"It would be the best government job in the Territory," replied Brown.

# HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN WANTS CASH ENDOWMENT

Philanthropic Women Ask for Six Thousand Dollars to Build a Needed Institution.

A strong movement is now being made to raise the sum of \$6,000 for the establishment of a home for deserving young women who earn a livelihood in this city, and, also, for a safe and sheltered place where the female graduates of the public and private schools may reside temporarily, or otherwise, either when employed or when out of employment. It is intended that the institution shall aid the girls to secure the advantages given them by their education. It will furnish board and lodging at reasonable prices, and make the environment of the place pleasant and attractive.

In addition to this, there will be connected with it a social settlement. Mrs. May Wilcox's sewing and weaving classes, Mrs. Adams's lace industry, Mrs. Laura Green's cooking classes, will be brought under one roof and management. Besides these features of the plan, there will be a dispensary, conducted by a competent nurse, who will give instruction to mothers in the matter of children, and a regular, systematic visitation among the poor who are crowded into the thickly settled district of Kakaako will be carried on. Instruction in these visitations will be given in the ordinary sanitary matters of domestic economy, so that the women will learn the great value of common sanitary precautions, and each of them will aid in reducing the death rate, especially among children. It is claimed that there is no more economical way of preserving the health of the people of the city than by this plan of reaching them in their homes.

All of the objects for which the association will work, are to be united under one competent and experienced manager.

One of the most important features of the plan will be the care and protection of young women without regard to race who are temporarily out of employment. It is probable that the native girls who are graduates of the schools will especially need care, but it is not intended that they shall be objects of charity. To these the home will be in the nature of a wayside inn, which welcomes them when they are temporarily out of work, and in which they will find protection and advice.

The directors of the home are: Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, president; Mrs. May Wilcox, vice-president; Mrs. Lucy Adams, secretary; Miss Ida M. Pope, treasurer; Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, auditor; Mrs. S. C. Allen, Miss Laura Green.

Under the receipts for the past two years the salary would be over \$7,000 a year. I'd like to be a pilot. It's better than practicing law, and I could do that, too."

"The pilots of San Francisco are guaranteed \$750 a month," replied Crabb. "I'll bet there are nights here when you wouldn't go out to a boat for \$10,000."

"I wouldn't," said Dickey.

The item was passed at \$6,000, giving pilots in Honolulu \$275 a month. A salary of \$200 a month was fixed for Hilo and Kahului pilots, and the practice of collecting fees is abolished.

**SALARY FOR HEALTH PRESIDENT.**

Senator Crabb moved to insert "Salary, President Board of Health, \$300 a month."

Dickey objected that no competent physician could be had to take the position at that salary. Crabb said the president wasn't likely to be a physician, that there were five laymen on the board, and very likely a layman would be elected president. The item carried at \$1,800, the president also to be the executive officer and to devote all his time to the work. The title of executive officer was changed to chief health officer; Crabb and Isenberg, both saying it was necessary to retain Dr. Pratt in that office. The salary of the secretary to the Board of Health was increased from \$1,050 to \$1,200; that of milk and poultry inspector, Honolulu, \$450 to \$600.

The item of \$10,140 for government physicians was stricken out without discussion. Instead, an item of \$5,000 for Board of Health agents was inserted.

**ROASTING BERGER.**

When the item for pay of bandmen was reached, Senator Isenberg, chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate the Band, reported. He said, the band boys had complained that they were fined when they were sick. Kappelmeister Berger was interviewed on the subject, and he "declared that they had no need to be sick," all of which the committee thinks is ridiculous. The committee recommended that the band boys be paid when they were sick. And if sick more than twenty days that they be given half pay after that time. The committee also recommends that the band play only a half hour at steamers, especially the Island steamers. Senator Isenberg added that one of the boys had complained that he had been absent four days, and that his salary was deducted and he was fined \$10 in addition. "Captain Berger said this was all nonsense about the boys being sick," Isenberg stated. "He says he was never sick, and that no person need be sick if they take care of themselves." The committee recommended that the appropriation be cut from \$7,500 to \$6,000 for twenty-seven bandmen instead of thirty, as the smaller number only were needed. An item of \$1,800 for emergency was recommended, to be used in paying extra men when the regular players became ill. The committee's recommendations were incorporated in the bill.

A concurrent resolution, introduced by the committee, providing that no man shall have his salary deducted if he is sick and produces a physician's certificate, and that the band play at steamers for only half an hour, was adopted.

The salary of regimental quartermaster clerk was increased from \$600 to \$750.

On motion of Senator Crabb a new office was created within the Secretary's office, that of statistician, at \$900 for six months. An item was inserted also of \$750 for the establishment of this bureau.

The bill passed second reading with an amendment providing that any unexpended balance in any of the appropriations at the end of the next year, shall be turned over to the Board of Public Institutions. The bill will be read a third time today, being put on the special order of the day.

The Senate again adjourned for the day, and the Long Bill seems doomed to die an early death.











